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Finest Tailor - Made Pants

This sale ends at 10:30 to-night.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE (BIG FOUR Rail- Way)

It's the first time a rate so low as \$2.50 for round trip, and good for so long as five days has ever been offered by this popular line.

On all trains Sept. 1, and for special fast train leaving Indianapolis Sunday, Sept. 2, 7:30 a.m., the rate will be \$2.50 for round trip. Tickets will be good for return on all trains to and including train leaving Cincinnati 7:10 p. m., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

THE MÆNNERCHOR

And INDIANAPOLIS TURNVEREIN have chosen this received (and the Big Four line) to visit Cincin-

this occasion (and the Big Four line) to visit Cincinnati. Tickets can be procured of the members of these societies, and they respectfully ask their friends and the public to patronize them. Tickets will also be on sale at the Kankakee ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, and at the Union Depot. Cincinnati's attractions are many and of the best.

The Exposition, the "Fall of Babylon," the Zoolegical
Garden and the ever-pleasant Hill-tops. The Big
Four is the shortest, the time on this road is much quicker than any other, and it lands its passengers in the heart of the city.
SEE OUR SPECIAL RATES

The next harvest excursion will be Sept. 11.
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Montana at less than onehalf rate.
Oskaloosa, Ia., and return, \$12.05. Tickets will be sold Sept. 3 to Sept. 10. account of Iowa Yearly Meeting, good thirty days for return. Cincinnati and return, Sept. 2......

ansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, one-half rate, Cincinnati and return, every day, including admission to Exposition, or "Fall of Babylon,"

very low.
California and return, good sixty days...... 73.85
TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart...... 3:55am 3:45pm

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt. YELLOW FEVER.

Fourteen New Cases at Jacksonville-Short Sighted Action of the Board of Hea!th.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 24.—There were fourteen new cases of yellow fever reported during the twenty-four hours ending at so'clock this evening. Among the patients are Dr. R. H. Staut and Dr. A. C. Wakefield. Two deaths occurred during the same period, Frank Martin, an Italian boy, at the Sand Hills, and Mrs. Mary Ford, at St. Luke's. The latter was the housekeeper of Wanklyn, who died on Tuesday. The county board of health to-day passed a resolution not to furnish the names of reliew-fever patients for publication. The Times-Union has organized a corps of volunteer reporters, consisting of some of the best citisens, to procure the names, which will be printed. The report that rigid quarantine is about to be established at Waycross created indignation here, as many healthy places in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Tennessee still welcome our people. The Times-Union says: "This is a mistaken policy, and, however kindly intended, will be misconstrued greatly to our injury, and perhaps cause the motives of the members of the board to be unjustly assailed; but whatever the board of health may consider its duty in this matter, the duty of a public journal is plain. It is to collect and publish the news. This the Times-Union proposes to do. The names of the sick and dead are what our readars, above all things, demand, and we must furnish this information. We will spare neither labor nor expense to obtain as complete and accurate lists of the sick as is possible under the circumstances of the denial of official sauction to

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 24.-The news from Jacksonville in regard to the rapid increase of vellow fever there created great excitement among refugees here. A talegram which has been received stating that the board of health had decided to give no more names of the sick or dead to the public, has caused much indi nation. The refugees held a meeting to-day and passed strong condemnatory resolutions. Great anxiety prevails here for those who are left be-

The Last Low-Rate Excursion To Niagara Falls and Toronto will leave on Aug. 28, via the popular "Bee-line" railway. Only \$5 to Niagara Falls; Toronto, \$6. Tickets good five days. For particulars call on T. C. PECK, P. A.

WHEN INDICATIONS. SATURDAY-Fair weather, and slightly

In the summer many overcoats, fur-trimmed and storm-defying.
A prey to ravages and moths on "Uncle's" shelves are

Let 'em stay; you don't need 'em now, and when you do, we will have some brand new ones to offer you, cheaper than it would be for you to get your old one back, and better.

UP WITH THE SEASON

We keep up with the seasons. What you want now is Straw Hats. Thin Underwear, Fancy Shirts, and Cassimeres. On all these we have made

A DREADFUL CUT

Get some before all are gone.

Pay you to buy now. Cast your eye on our array of Summer Neckwear. All the different styles and fab-

Campaign Ties and Handkerchiefs.

GERMANY NOT FRIGHTENED

Boulanger's Political Success Causes

No Uneasiness in the Berlin Cabinet.

Westminster Abbey Turned Over to Ameri cans for the Funeral of Bishop Harris-

The Expedition for Relief of Stanley.

BOULANGER'S SUCCESSES.

Reasons Why They Have Caused No Unessibess Among the Men Who Rule Germany. BERLIN, Aug. 24.-The North German Gazette, commenting on General Boulanger's electoral successes, says it is a complete error to suppose that they produced an unpleasant impression upon the Berlin government. "Gen. Boulanger," it says, "has protested often enough that he has at heart the preservation of peace. Therefore, there is no ground for anxiety. The government notes with satisfaction any development in France that is conducive to the establishment of quiet. Under what form of government this is done is immaterial. Gerhas not a warlike disposi-Any French government that not threaten peace is welcome. We can live in Concord with a Boulangist France as well as a Bonapartist France. It is doubtful whether General Boulanger, should be obtain increased influence, would take advantage of it in a sense hostile to Germany. On the contrary, it is highly probable that he would rather avoid sacrificing his high position to the uncertain chances of war. With the feeling now existing in France, there is not, and cannot be any French government resesuring to Germany completely. Boulanger does not disquiet us any more than any one else. If he succeeds in establishing tranquility in France, his successes will be welcomed in Germany and the whole of

BISHOP HARRIS'S FUNERAL.

Westminister Abbey Turned Over to Americans for the Last Bires Over the Dead. NEW YORK, Aug. 23 .-- The World's copyrighted cable dated London, Aug. 22, says: West minister Abbey was turned over to the Americans in London this afternoon for the funeral services of Bishop Harris, of Michigan. A few weeks-ago Bishop Harris came here to attend the Lambeth Pan-Anglican conference and afterward to make a tour in the Holy Land. To-morrow his body will be taken back to America on board of the Lahn in charge of his widow and family, who crossed the sea just in time to see him pass away. Though not unexpected, the Bishop's death on Tuesday night was sudden. He had been conscious but for a few hours since stricken with paralysis in the pulpit of Winchester Cathedral, and did not recognize his wife and children when they arrived at his bedside. The short time allowed for the faneral arrangements prevented the announcement thereof beforehand, or doubtless the congregation of Americans in the abbey would have been much larger. Among the prominent persons present were Minister Phelps and ex-Minister John Jay. From Detroit H. C. Parke and daughter, the Rev. Dr. McGraw and daughter, the Rev. Dr. McCarroll and Arthur Atchinson was read by Cannon Westcott, of the Abbey and by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, preached the funeral sermon. He said: "It is my sad duty to speak a word over our

dead. Strangers far from home, are we really strangers in the dear land of our fathers, among the homes of our loving kinsmen! Is any churchman a stranger in this abbey, and is there a place more fitting to say the last words over the bier of an American bishop than in this venerable church, the cradle and tomb of our common aucestry? That for an bour the body of our beloved Bishop of Michigan should lie here is a wonderful illustration of the oneness of the vast communion, which surrounds the world with the same praises and the same prayers. There is a widowed diocese beyond the western sea by the great lakes of the North. in mourning to-day. A thousand hearts in America send sighs across the deep, that from our American bishops it is the young and the strong that should be early called its stranger. Bishop Harris has paid the penalty which so many of us pay-he died of overwork, which made him old in his youth. The strong body and brain gave way under the terrible strain of our American Episcopate. He crossed the sea for rest, but it was too late. A great promise has failed, for the Bishop of Michigan was the center of many hones. He was such a thorough American, he understood his time so well and was built on such a large model, that I know of no one around whom so many hopes gathered for the future guidance of the Episcopal Church in America." The friends of the family in London sent enough flowers to the Abbey to literally cover the oak coffin as it stood before the ancient

The Lahn was crowded for the vogage, and there was no room for Mrs. Harris and her children; but through the exertions of Minister Phelps, another family was prevailed upon to give up their cabin, and to postpone their de-The Lahu will probably arrive a week from Friday.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Progress of the Expedition Sent Out for the Relief of Explorer Stanley.

LONDON, Aug. 24. - Dispatches from St. Paul de Loanda, dated Wednesday, state that Bartellot's expedition in search of Stanley is composed of six hundred and forty carriers one hundred soldiers recruited Tippoo Tib. Three whites-Rose, Troupet and Samesson-accompany Bartellot Samesson heading the advance. Bartellot proposes to trace Stanley step by step. The force is heavily laden with supplies, and advances slowly. At the end of June news reached Camp Tambunga that the first stages of Barteliot's march were well over, but no information from Stanley was received.

Disaster in China. SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—The overflowing of the banks of the Tengchow river is flooding the country for a mile on either side. Eight hundred workingmen were drowned.

Count Andrassy is suffering from disease of the kidneys, which has a paralyzing effect. The rumors are revived of the existence of an

engagement between Mr. Joseph Chamberlain

and Miss Endicott, and it is asserted that the marriage will take place next year. Cholera broke out on the Portuguese transport India while bound from Macao to Mozambique, and within forty-eight hours there were thirty-eight cases, twenty-four of which proved

THE RETALIATION MESSAGE

The Senate Devotes a Day to Discussing the Suggestions of the President.

Mr. Edmunds Shows that the Executive Already Has Ample Power, and Has Never Shown Any Disposition to Use It.

The Document Regarded a Bid for Votes of Certain Foreign-Born Citizens.

The Increased Powers Asked for May Be Granted, but Not Until the President Shows What He Has Already Done in the Matter.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Crowded Galleries Listen to a Senatorial Debate on the Retaliatory Policy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Aug. 24.—Talk of adjournment, the state of the appropriations, the condition of the Senate tariff-all were forgotten to-day, and everyone about the capital, from the President of the Senate down to the barbers in the House shop, discussed the President's message and the legislation he asks to increase his retaliatory power. There was nothing done in the House to-day. The Wilson bill, which was introduced so soon after receipt of the message, yesterday afternoon, had been referred to the foreign affairs committee, and as the chairman of that since hot weather set in, it was deemed best to await his return before acting upon the bill. He was at once telegraphed for, and advised to be here on Monday morning, when it is expected there will be a full meeting of the committee.

In the Senate the subject came up immediately after the reading of the journal. The message was read and Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate. The able statesman from Vermont showed how wide his range of information is, not only upon this topic, but upon all others which he undertakes to discuss. He scathingly pointed out the inconsistencies of the President's course, called attention to the fact that the retaliatory act had been passed nearly two years ago to give him just the authority he asks, and showed that the President had neglected chances which had been offered him to force the Canadians to respect the American flag and to extend to American fishermen and shipmasters that decent treatment which every civilized nation accords to another. He pointed out that the President has himself called attention to the discourteousness, to say the least, of Canadiaus towards one particular American ship since the retaliatory act went into effect, and asked why it was that the chief magistrate had failed to comply with the retaliatory act, and had failed to do his duty under the Constitution in neglecting to enforce the law. Senator Edmunds's remarks were listened to closely by every Senator in the chamber. There was the most profound stillness in the galleries, which were well filled, and most

intense interest prevailed everywhere. Senator Hoar, who followed Mr. Edmunds, scored an excellent point when he called attention to the fact that when the President sent the fisheries treaty to the Senate, last February. he said in his message that it was negotiated to settle all existing differences between the United States and Canada at that time. It was, in effect, to cover every controversy, and its design, according to the President, was to remove all causes for disturbance upon any subject for which the United States or her people had cause for complaint; yet on top of that, and after rejection of the fisheries treaty, the President sends a message to Congress asking for extended powers and pointing out that there were other subjects which were not embraced in the treaty in spite of all his previous assertions to the contrary. Both of the Senators expressed the unqualified opinion that the existing law gives the President ample power in every respect to enforce the rights of Americans and to insist upon respect to the stars and stripes. It could be seen plainly that their arguments stuck home to the Democratic side, and that, in spite of the blind allegiance of their political opponents to the chief magistrate, they realized fully that he already has all the power is necessary under the circumstances. Still there can be little doubt that, as Senator Frye says, President Cleveland will be given all the rope that he desires. It is tacitly admitted upon all sides that the prime object in sending this remarkable message to Congress at this particular time was retention of the votes of those foreign-born American citizens who are disposed to follow any leader who will twist the British lion's tail. No one believes that President Cleveland, if given the power which he asks, will enforce it, unless compelled to do so; at least he will not be tikely to place an embargo upon Canada's commerce passing in transit through the United States, although he may, and probably will, enforce collection of tolls through the "Soo" and St. Clair Flats canal if the Canadian government persists in insisting upon collecting toils in the Weiland and St. Lawrence canals against American vessels. But the Senate, although it can see a chance to checkmate Cleveland's move, does not propose to go at it blindly, and to enact further legislation in the line of retaliation, even though such a course may be politically beneficial, until it has all the information upon the subject necessary to guide it intelligently, and for this reason Senator Hoar has already offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish the Sepate with copies of all communications remonstrating with the British government against the conduct of Canada on the fisheries question, and also for copies of all demands made by the President for redress of wrongs done to American fishermen. Perhaps the President may be able to show that he and Secretary Bayard have vigorously insisted that all such wrongs shall be redressed, but it is not believed that copies of any such papers are in possession of the State Department. At all events, it will be just as well, Senators think, to know just how far the United States has gone in protection of its citizens before giving President Cleveland authority to cripple commerce along the border for political effect. There is no doubt but if the President should enforce the law and declare an embargo against all Canadian commerce, that the people on the northern border of the United States

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

would be almost as great sufferers, for a while,

at least, as the Canadians whom it is designed

Mr. Edmunds Exposes the President's Insincerity-A Defense by Mr. Morgan To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.-Immediately after the reading of the journal the message from the President on the subject of the re jection of the fisheries treaty was laid before the Senate, and was read in full by the clerk. The reading was listened to by Senators on both sides of the chamber with close attention. When it came to a close Mr. Sherman

moved that it be printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Edmunds—On that motion I would like to say a word, although I am in favor of it. If I had been five or six years younger than I am. I should have been surprised at that message.
But I am not so, and I am only very highly
gratified at the patriotic expression of hopes,
wishes, almost intentions, of the President of the United States in reference to the protection of American interests and American rights. But the peculiarity of the situation, as it seems to me, is that, having had a statute providing for selfdefense approved by the President of the United
States and passed by the substantialy unanimous vote of both houses—if that made
any difference to his duty in faithfully executing the laws—and after full
consideration of all its points and bearings, the
extent to which it should go, the objects to
which it should be limited, and the circumstances under which it should be brought into
play, eighteen months, in round numbers, have
gone by, and we are now informed by the President of the United States—for I take it that
is what he means, although no word of that
kind is in the message—that no step of any kind
has been taken to carry into execution the plain is that, having had a statute providing for selfkind is in the message—that no step of any kind bas been taken to earry into execution the plain provisions of that law. It is true that the law did not require the President to put it into effect in the way of self-defense—as I prefer to call it, rather than retaliation—until a case should satisfy him that American rights and interests were being unjustly dealt with. New, what has happened since the passage of that act? If nothing has happened, if there have been no instances of injustice, of denial of American rights, of unjust treatment of American citizens in the provinces of the Dominion, then, of course, the President has been entirely right in in the provinces of the Dominion, then, of course, the President has been entirely right in taking no step in respect of the matter. If, however, in his opinion—as he now states it—there have been instances of denial of just rights to American citizens engaged in the business described in the act of 1887, why is it that the President has not taken any steps in the exercise of the powers which the law imposed upon him, and in the exercise of the high daty which the Constitution imposes upon him, of taking care that the laws are faithfully executed? Here was a law which he was to execute when the contingency should arise, or on the existence of a particular fact; and when he was satisfied that the fact existed, then it was made his duty to take steps to obtain redress in the methduty to take steps to obtain redress in the method which the statute pointed out. So that we months during which, as he states in his message, action has been called for. Why has he been silent for eighteen months with the whole power of the law in his hands! And why has he remained inactive! Doubtless under the patriotic advice of the gentlemen who compose his Cabinet, and doubtless with the most patrioric motives, that it might be best to submit to what is now declared to be a gross and grievous wrong, (with the means at hand to redress it or to defend against it), and to enter into a discussion with the wrong-doer to provide for a new arrangement on a broader basis of Pritish teritoriality and an arrangement on a broader basis of British free trade. I confess my astonishment at such a course on the part of the President. I must express my surprise and regret, not-using the language of the message-the regret of a partisan, but the regret of a citizen, that for more than a year, with the theans in his hand to redress it, he has failed to take any step, and now sends to us a message asking that additional powers bearing, as he supposes, on a broader field of retaliation, and covering other topics, be given him. And I must suppose, under the principle which he has already acted upon, that until these powers are given to him he will do nothing at all. We find in this message a thing to which I wish to call special attention-a discussion as to whether the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1871 is in force or not. The Canadian government has not refused to transship fish, on the ground that that article was not in force. It has made no such pretension. It has refused to transship fish on the ground that the article did not override the convention of 1818, by which an American fishing vessel was not to come within the three-mile limit. When the Canadian authorities denied to American fishermen the right to transship their fish from Halifax to Boston or New York, the President was justified in denying, and it was his duty to deny, to Canadian fish transportation across our country, or any other Canadian goods, just as far and as fast as he should deem it an adequate Cedrose for the wrong committed on us. It was President to inform the British government that we regarded the 29th article of the treaty as no longer in force, because it could not be in force on the one side and not on the other side at the same time; and it is that which previous Presidents and Secretaries of State have done, to the honor and benefit of the American name and American interests. As we stand now we have got, as the only fishing wrong which the President mentions as of crying and great importance-and it is one-the denial by the Canadian authorities, persisted in, as the President says, from 1886 till now, and still con tinued, of the right of American fisherto transship their fish Halifax to Boston or New York, Canadian fishermen or any British vessels coming into any of our ports, are by force of this twenty-ninth article, and of our friendly laws, authorized to tranship their fish or goods to Canada, or from Canada to New York for exportation without the payment of duties. That is the fact, and the President tells us that it has existed now for twe years. Following that fact, which the President says is a gross outrage and injury, is the statute of the United States, which says that if he is satisfied that such a fact exists, he shall apply the means hands. Why does he not do it! I should be

glad to have somebody tell me. I should have been glad, intellectually, if the President had said in this message what the reasons are, what the impediments are, to his endeavoring to execute faithfully the statutes of the United States on a state of circumstances which he officially reports to exist, when that statute makes it his duty to employ the means which the law has given him to accomplish it I believe that in the time of the late war-if I may refer to that without offense to any one-it was said, from time to time, that the more troops a certain Union general, and, perhaps, more than one general, was supplied with, the greater difficulty he found in moving on the enemy, and that he continually telegraphed to President Lincoln that he could not go until he had more troops. Does the President really mean to say that he cannot take any step provided in the act of 1887 until Congress shall give him further powers, and particularly the very powers which, on a full discussion eighteen months ago, the Senate thought it was unfit to give him! Alas, Mr. President, I think it is an infinite pity that in so simple a case, an adequate and full statute, the force or weakness of which if it has any weakness, has never been tested by the first step, should remain unexecuted and in a state of "innocuous desuctude," until the President may see whether Congress will not put more ammunition into his hands before he Senator Hoar said that confession was good for the soul, and that it was a subject of considerable satisfaction to a benevolent mind to witness the workings of the grand Democratic confessional which seemed to have established itself in the White House. The Senate had received

a message, a short time ago, within three months, from the President, which contained this language: "I believe the treaty will be found to contain a just, honorable, and therefore satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have clouded our relations with our neighbors on our northern border." Republican Senators had been told when they pointed out grievance after grievance, and insisted on their removal, that they were proposing a retaliation that was a more abhorrent and abominable thing, never to be thought of, and that, if they did not look out, they would get the country into a war. The Sonators on the Democratic of the chamber had fairly laid down before the demands, and threats, pretensions of the little De minion of Canada. They thought they were lying down by the side of the President to comfort him in his own position, but now behold! poor men, the President undertook to get up. and, shaking the mud from his own coat, to leave them where they had placed themselves. If, when the representatives of Great Britain were in Washington, the administration had called attention to the violation by Canada of the treaty in regard to our use of her canals, to this wrong which the President now said demanded instant and prompt measures of retaliation, and they rejected the demand for redress, how happened it that that part of the negotiations had been kept wholly secret from the Senate and the people? How happened it that the President had sent a treaty which was claimed to remove every cause of offense and complaint?
If, on the other hand, he did not call this to the attention of the representatives of Great Britain, in what an attitude did he now seek to place the people of the United States? Or how would they have been placed but for the rejection of the treaty! He would have had a long negotiation with Great Britain, and would have declared to her that the results were perfectly satisfactory, and then the moment the treaty to which she had consented had been ratified and accepted, he would have been prepared to turn round upon her with this bostile measure of retaliation. Had the President believed, all the time that he was urging this treaty as a com-

plate solution of this matter, that it was not a

complete solution, and that this grave cause of offense still existed? The message, he said, was a repetition of the policy pursued in regard to the purchase of bonds. This administration wanted to pile up a great surplus in the Treasury in order that it might be used as an argument for the attack on our protective system, and accordingly it af-fected to have grave doubts whether the law gave the Secretary power to expend that surplus for bonds of the United States, and after the mischief was already done and the surplus was piled up and distributed among the surplus was piled up and distributed among the national banks, without interest, the President sent in a communication saying he thought he ought to have authority to expend it in buying bonds. When both branches of Congress passed a resolution stating that the President had that right, he said, "Well, I guess I have," and proceeded to make his purchases. Now, he asks the Senste and the House to grant him power which he knows perfectly well he has the right to exercise. Had the President called the attention of anybody to these wrongs? It was idle for the President to undertake, at this time, to cover up his retreat and cover up his surto cover up his retreat and cover up his sur-render by undertaking to come to the front in regard to this latter.

Mr. Morgan, after criticising Mr. Edmunds for moving an adjournment yesterday when the message was presented to the Senate, said: "It now turns out, as the evidence clearly established, that the purpose of all this opposition to the President in respect of his dealing with these fisheries, had not been to get the government or the people into better shape, but to en-trap the executive and put him into side lines, into a strait jacket, to put him where he would do the bidding of the minority of the people of the United States, represented in this chamber by the majority, and where he should have no option to do anything else than what they required and commanded. They had even threatened the President with impeachment if he dared to disobey their commands and to countervail their will." Mr. Morgan quoted extracts dared to disober their commands and to countervail their will." Mr. Morgan quoted extracts from the majority report on the fisheries treaty, the language of which he interpreted as embodying a distinct threat that the President was brought in judgment against him. He was very much gratified to know that the President was not alarmed at this at all. He thought the country would appreciate the fortitude of the man who could stand up against the utterances of the Senator from Vermont and perform his duty without tremer. We like him better since this message has come in. We have every confidence in him since he has been able to withstand this terrible rebuff. We think more of him since he has been able, on this and other occasions, to exercise the high functions of his office in the choice of courses which he thinks best to pursue in order to deliver country from certain embarrassments growing out of actual and alleged misconduct on the part of our neighbors in Canada. Mr. Morgan said that a more careful and precise arraignment of a government was never made than was made by the foreign relations committee of Great Britain, charging in its report actual, willful, intentional violation of the treaty of 1818. Nobody could draw a paper on which a clearer accusation was made. That report was made on the 19th of January, 1887, and upon it was besed the act of March 3, 1887, which the Senator from Vermont now instances as a madatory law requiring the President to enter upon retaliation and abandon the resort to his constitutional right to attempt to get through with these troubles with Canada by evercise of the treaty-making power. The act of March 3 was carefully prepared by the Senator from Vermont so as to throw the entire responsibility for action upon the President. It was competent, after the declaration made in the report, to have prepared a law containing a recital of matter in base vers and commanding the President, because the treaty had been violated, to proceed to retaliation, and then to have supplied him with the men and means to have made that retaliation effectual. It was left in the discretion of the President to do or not to do, as he thought best. In the debate which attended the passage of that law, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest] arose and wanted to know whether it was the purpose to force the government of the United States into retaliation as a result of the action of Congress. The House of Representatives had passed a very similar law in its tone to that of the Senate, but containing a stipulation that the President should have the right, by proclamation, to exclude railway trade from coming into the United States, and thereby shut out completely intercourse between the people, not merely commercial, but social. The provision on that subject in the report of the committee of conference, read by the Senator from Verment, had no relation to the passage of goods in bond back and forth between these countries. That subject was left to be disposed of according to the treaty of 1871 and upon the laws of the United States based upon that treaty. The Senate conferees objected to conferring this enormous power upon the President, and the objection was based upon the ground that it was too near an approach to actual hostility. The position was taken in the Senate that when a nation prohibits intercourse a position has been reached where it cannot restrain its own people. What power was it which the conferees consented to deny the President! It was the power to prohibit actual intercourse between the people of Canada and the people of the United States, so far as the running of railway trains was concerned. The subject stood entirely apart, and so great a lawyer as the Senator from Vermont was confessedly placed in a pitiable attitude before the p when he undertook to discuss these questions as if they were one, or as if they were of the slightest akin the one to the other. In all of the debate the question of the transshipment of goods in bond had not been alluded to. Every Senator, when he was considering the retaliation law, knew the only possible effect of it was to bring Canada nearer to the line of what the United States believed to be correct in her dealings with this country and thereby to establish a basis or foundation for the new treaty. upon which the Senate had been required to act. He had discussed the retaliation law as a law looking to a treaty as a result; the Senator from Vermont had discussed it as a law which looked to war as a result, He [Mr. Morgan] had not been for retaliation for the purpose of destroying Canada, much less for the purpose of injuring the people of the United States. He had been for putting it in the power of the President to retaliate, and thereby convince Great Britain and Canada that the United States had armed its local authorities with power enough to rectify whatever wrong they might do, and that the United States meant to execute its purpose unless they came to some wise, and just, and honorable agreement with it. If any Senator had proposed to do something else, let him avow it. If any Senator thought that it was the duty of the President immediately to proceed to retaliate on Canadian commerce for injuries and wrongs that had been done to the United States previous to that time, let him avow it.'

Mr. Edmunds said that, lest by his silence he might be taken to accode to what the centleman had said, he would state that he was very far from avowing that the President, under the law, was to proceed to obtain redress for what had occurred before the passage of the law, unless it had occurred recently, for the statute itself provided that the occasion for the President's action should be something that should then lately have occurred. The Senate was looking chiefly to the future, undoubtedly, but he might say, also, that he had an expectation that that was a lever for a treaty, and that was all it was. He thought that it would be difficult for anybody to read the report upon the bill and not understand that the case could be much better treated by legislation than by negotiation, as all the relations of the United States with Canada, except for the two short intervals, had been carried on by what was called retaliation until reciprocal relations adjusted them.

Mr. Morgan said the Senator from Vermont had drawn the law, and if he had known of cases then recently occurring that violated the treaty of 1818, he ought to have put them in and made them the basis of the legislation. Why had he not said to the President: "These cases have occurred, and this treaty has been violated, and Congress declares in a bill that retaliation shall take place; that negotiations have ended, and that this is not a fit subject for negotiations." Why had he not put that instead of going to the President to make him ascertain, at his own peril, what cases there were that had ther lately occurred? If the object of that legislation had peen to compel the President to put the commercial interests of the country in jeopardy by declaring an embargo between the United States and Canada, why had not the cases been mentioned! Why had not the Senator had the courage to say: "I will assume the responsibility as a legislator, and I will declare not merely that this treaty has been intentionally and willfully violated, but that it has been violated in these recent cases, and instead of making it the duty of the President to hunt something I bide from him, I will declare what the American duty is. and Congress shall back it up, and we will have retaliation." If it had been the actual intention of the framers of that law to compel retaliation for what had occurred before its enactment, Congress had abdicated its duty in a way that did it no credit in attempting to shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of the President.

He did not wender that the Senator from Ver-

mont wanted President Cleveland to limit his proclamation of non-intetcourse to cases then lately occurring. But it would have been a manly thing if the President had received an indication of what those cases were, and what was meant to be included in the words "then

After discussing the subject of the statute of 1873 and of the treaty articles bearing on the question of transportation in bond between the United States and Canada, Mr. Morgan declared that the President found himself confronted with that act of Congress—as to the transportation in bond—which had not been modified or referred to in the act of 1887—the retaliation referred to in the act of 1887—the retaliation act. It had been asked by Mr. Hoar why the President had not brought up that subject before. He [Mr. Morgan] asked why Congress had not brought it up.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Morgan whether, in view of the President's message, he did not believe that it would have been better, in laying the keel of recent negotiations, to have included in them the subject-matters which now seemed so grievous in the eye of the President. Would it not have been better to have had an all-embracing treaty? .

Mr. Morgan replied that "an all-embracing treaty" would include the Behring sea fisheries, the Monroe doctrine, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and quite a number of matters.

Mr. Hale-And why not! If they are involved in our relations with Canada, why not embrace them? Why not make a treaty which should settle all of those things, and not make a treaty and afterwards be confronted with a message from the President dealing with subject-matters

from the majority report on the fisheries treaty, the language of which he interpreted as embodying a distinct threat that the President was to have a rod held over him, and in the event that he did not think it proper to conform his constitutional policy to suit the wishes of the majority in this body or the committee on foreign relations, that he might expect that this abuse of his constitutional powers would be brought in judgment against him. He was very will fall on the people of Canada and not on the last six years to nearly \$300,000,000. I desire to stop this, if I am under compulsion to retain the last six years to nearly \$300,000,000. I desire to stop this, if I am under compulsion to retain the last six years to nearly \$300,000,000. I desire to stop this, if I am under compulsion to retain the last six years to nearly \$300,000,000. will fall on the people of Canada, and not on tag to declare whether he has the right to do that under the law as it stands. It was a congressional declaration which put the difficulty in his path, and he has a right to ask Congress to have it removed. He says: "Remove that difficulty if you want retaliation, and I will prohibit the passage of goods between the United States and Canada on these railroads." But that is not the thing which Senators on the other side want to have done. The Grand Trunk and other connected railways are valuable properties, they are money-making institutions. They are of great convenience to the Eastern part of the country. The railroads have been the pets of the Republican Senators. am now quite satisfied that if we give the President the power to prohibit the passage of goods in bond free of duty over these railroads, we will touch the whole subject right at the core, and then two sets of people will be convinced-the railroad owners and managers in New England and the Canadians; then we will have agreement, and it will make no difference whether Cleveland or Harrison be elected. But you compel the President to retaliate and yet take good care that certain of your great interests shall not be interfered with, and your candidate for the vice-presidency is a director in one of these railroad companies.

Mr. Frye informed Mr. Morgan that Mr. Morton had, some time ago, resigned his position as Mr. Morgan intimated that the nominal date of resignation might not be the actual one. It

might have been ante-dated. Mr. Edmunds resented that implication, and said that Mr. Morton was an honorable man and played no tricks on the people of the United States or anybody else. He asked Mr. Morgan whether he thought that the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1871 was still in force.

Mr. Morgan-No, I think it is not in force. Mr. Hale characterized the President's message as a desperate expedient to recover lost ground, and a confession that the attitude taken by him and his administration as to the treaty was an attitude that had no accent or force in it. Nothing had shown the wisdom and patriotism of the course taken by Republican Senstors in rejecting the treaty as worthless, so clearly as this message. Why had the President waited until now to call attention to the matter of tolls on Canadian canals, and other matters of injustice to Americans? It was a desperate attempt on the part of the President to recover lost ground. It was because he and his administration felt that they had been discredited in connection with the treaty. The American people would understand that. With the infirmities which characterized the administration, with the lack of being able to do anything ih the direction of American interests which characterized it, the President did not now propose to do anything. After baving failed in the treaty, the President found fault with the statute of retaliation, and said that it was not enough; that there was not power enough given him to retaliate against Canadian aggression. And yet his Secretary of the Treas-ury had found power enough in the statutes to give to British steamships and to the Canadian Pacific railroad permission to transport goods from one American port, San Francisco, to another American port, and thence to the terminus of that railway. He held that under the retaliation act the President had ample powers. t was an act that was further reaching and further extensive than any act that had ever been called upon to be put in exercise by an administration. If the grievances recited existed now, they had existed for the last two years. and it did not lie in the power of the President to attempt here to recover fallen fortunes, and to set back the tide that was running against him. The American people would see through

Mr. Sherman confessed that the message of

the President gave him more pleasure than he

usually derived from messages coming from that

high authority. But, he thought that it was a movement to supply lost ground. If the President had based his treaty upon the principles laid down in his message, there would have been no difficulty about the treaty, and it would have been ratified by a unanimous vote. The principal point made by the President had beer whether Article 29 of the treaty had been abrogated by the notice given in 1883 and by the subsequent action of Congress. The President's argument on that point appeared plausible, but it seemed that the conference committee on the retaliation bill had taken a different view. But, whether that article was abroor not, the power of the Presiient, under existing law, was ample. The message of the President was a sign that he was willing to stand with the Senate in the position taken by it. Mr. Sherman proceeded to speak of the discriminating tolls on the Canadian canals, and said they ought not to be submitted to. Reciprocal rights ought to be insisted upon. The matter of sending goods through Canada to Portland was a matter of importance, and beneficial to the people of both countries, and if conducted fairly and properly. there could be no complaint about it. He spoke of the financial policy of the administration, and said that of all the financial management that he had read of in story or song, it was the worst. He spoke of the countless millions that had been lost through the administration declining for nearly three years to use the surplus in purchasing bonds, although both houses had declared that the Secretary of the Treasury possessed the power to do so. But the President had doubted his power in that case, just as he doubted it in this. And again he comes to Congress and demands more power. Why, he has power to bring the Canadians to terms in twenty-four hours. A mere declaration on these two points-that we will not allow fresh fish to come free into our markets as long as our fishermen are denied their rights, and that we will not allow them to discriminate against us in the canals and the great transportation lines, will bring them to terms. If we will deal with them on principles of justice and right, we will win their favor rather than provoke their opposition. I believe that the result of such a mode of dealing with them would be the union of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that would be best for all. The friction about these beheries troubles, upon the question of the canals between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, upon this question of shipping goods from San Francisco to Portland, and upon occurrences in Manitoba. is likely to continue. All these irritating subjects are likely to increase from time to time, as they are increasing, until the time may come when two great nations may be involved in a most dangerous controversy, which, may God forbid. I believe that the policy of generosity and liberality would bind these two countries together in one harmonious government, and that is what we all ought to desire to see. Mr. George took the floor, the matter went over without action, and the Senate adjourned

till Monday. During Mr. Morgan's speech he yielded to Senator Hoar to offer the following resolution, which was laid over for the present:

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senati copies of all communications, if any, addressed by